

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3160

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £500,000

#### HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—  
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman,  
Chau Kit Shan, Esq.,  
C. J. Hirst, Esq.,  
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,  
W. Wotton, Esq.,  
Kwan Hoi Chau, Esq.,  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTT, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter & Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.  
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

#### BANKERS.—

The Alliance Bank (Limited).  
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.  
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.  
Shanghai—C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.  
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money received on Deposits, Drafts, issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 " "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892.

#### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

LONDON:

Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street.

West End Office: 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

F. W. RUTTER, Manager.

## Insurances.

### EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30

NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would

cost per quarter at the rate of—

£ 6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for

whole of life

or £ 9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20

years

or £ 11 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15

years

or £ 13 0 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is made

payable at age 50, or at

death if previous.

\* Secured payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40

a. b. would cost respectively (a) £ 11 5 0

(b) £ 15 5 0 (c) £ 17 4 0 (d) £ 27 0 0 per quarter.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,

Agents.

913—4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on

favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal

to that paid by the local Offices.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,

Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1892.

#### NOTICE.

### THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

THE above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,

&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world

payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE

No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

#### GENERAL NOTICE.

### THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000; £250,000

RESERVE FUND £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lee Seng, Esq., Lo Yuen Moon, Esq.,

Lou Tso Shun, Esq.,

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the

world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

## Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE.

MR. FRANK SMYTH has this day taken

over Charge of our BUSINESS in

Hongkong, and will sign our Receipts for

Business.

W. HEWITT & Co.,

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892.

## Intimations.

### CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

26th INTEREST.

INTEREST DUE on BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 1st June, 1892.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

JOHN WALTER, pro. Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1892.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18, SPECIAL.

### CHINA SEA—BONHAM STRAIT.

WRECK OF STEAMSHIP "PEKING."

REMOVAL OF LIGHT-VESSEL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the temporary Light-vessel which was placed in position to mark the wreck of the steamship "PEKING," having been found unreliable, will be withdrawn as soon as practicable. In the meantime, Navigators should make use of the Lights on BONHAM ISLAND and GUTZLAFF to guide them clear of the wreck.

A. M. BISBEE,

Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Coast Inspector's Office.

Shanghai, 31st May, 1892.

#### NOTICE.

OUR OFFICE has this day been RE-

MOVED to the FIRST FLOOR of No.

64, Queen's Road Central, above the premises

occupied by Messrs. G. FALCONER & Co.

DENNIS & MOSSOP,

Solicitors & Notaries.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1892.

### THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD

ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company

will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4,

Ice House Lane, on SATURDAY, the 11th

June, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting

the Report of the Directors, together with a

Statement of Accounts to 31st April, 1892, and

electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 28th May to 11th

June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CHAS. F. HARTON,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1892.

#### NOTICE.

### PUNJON & SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL PERSONS holding SCRIP in the

above Company are requested to send

it in at once for TRANSFER.

A Circular will be sent to each SHARE-

HOLDER, in reference to the re-constitution of

the Company.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1892.

### KING WO CHEONG, COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRA-

DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

HAVE FOR SALE A CARGO OF

AKAIKE COAL

(ex S.S. "BENLEDI")

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at

Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKE

COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER

RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever

used.

For full particulars as to price, &c.,

Apply to KING WO CHEONG,

No. 32, PRINCE CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1892.

### WASHING! WASHING! WASHING!

#### SZYK, WASHMAN.

(SITUATED AT NO. 1, NEW PUBLIC LAUNDRY)

No. 1, Kennedy Road, Wanchai Gap,

HONGKONG.

Promptitude and Cleanliness Guaranteed.

Orders can be sent to Mr. LAM ALING,

"Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1892.

### PIANOS, ORGANS,

#### MUSIC, &c.

BEING THE ONLY Firm in the East devot-

ing themselves to the Music Trade entirely,

We are able to offer Customers far greater

advantages than any other Firm.

In our extensive workshops WE are able to

cope with any kind of repairs, and all our work

we guarantee to be equal to that done in

England.

PIANOS for Sale at Home Prices.

PIANOS for Hire from \$8 per month.

## MOUTRIE,

### ROBINSON & CO.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL)

HONGKONG.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

### CALCUTA PITH SUN HATS.

#### STRAW HATS.

NEW BANDS AND PUGGAREES.

### NEW FELT HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1892.

### CARMICHAEL & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, select but inexpensive variety.

SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION.

PORPOISE-HIDE DARK TAN RUSSIA-LEATHER AND ENGLISH-CALF BOOTS & SHOES.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, NAUTICAL, ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, HAND-TOOLS AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

18, PRINCE CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1892.

### CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

TAKARADZUKA NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

KING OF TABLE WATERS.

(Charged with Natural Gas.)

"TAKARADZUKA" is prescribed by the most eminent medical men of the day as a water which although NOT MEDICINAL in the common acceptance of the term, will keep the functions of the body in healthy action, invigorate the system, and by promoting the alkalinity of the blood PREVENT THE DEPOSITION OF URIC ACID AND THE CONSEQUENT INROADS OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND INDIGESTION.

This NATURAL MEDICINAL WATER besides being APERIENT also contains a

large proportion of FERRUGINOUS SALTS, which property commands its use in warm

climates before Hunyadi Janos and other mineral laxatives.

As an APERIENT—One third of a bottle to a dose.

Bottled at "TAKARADZUKA" near Kobe, Japan.

Takaraduka Mineral Water, price \$5.50 per case of 50 pints.

Takaraduka Medical Water, "7000" " "

Sole Proprietors—J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON, Hongkong, Japan.

Cruikshank & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1892.

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CLEARANCE LIST OF POPULAR BOOKS OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES

HAYDN'S Dictionary of Dates 1885 ... 6.50 4.00

Greville's Memoirs 8 vols. ... 20.00 12.00

Froude's History of England 12 vols. ... 18.00 10.00

Macaulay's Essays & Reviews, 3 vols. second hand ... 3.00

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary ... 15.00 8.00

Russia, cloth sides ... 10.00 5.00

Statesman's Year Book 1891 ... 4.00 2.00

Do. do 1889 ... 4.00 1.00

Beeton's Illustrated Encyclopedia of Universal Information—

Geography, History and Biog-

raphy 2 vols., second hand ... 5.00

Shock on Steam Boilers ... 20.00 5.00

Magazine of Art Vol. 1890 ... 7.50 4.00

Arnold's Marine Insurance 2 vols. ... 5.00

Hopkins' Manual of Marine In-

surance ... 6.50 2.50

Disquisitions and Discussions by

John Stuart Mill, 3 vols. 2nd

hand ... 3.00

Smith's Elementary Treatise on

Mechanics ... 5.00 1.00

Lockwood's Electricity, Magne-

tism & Electric Telegraphy

The Argosy 1885, 2 vols. 1 roan

Lord George Paget's Crimean

Journal ... 2.50 1.00

Longfellow's Poems Works 5 vols. bound ... 10.00 5.00

Izida, The Land and the People, by Sir James Caird ... 4.00 2.00

Dutton on Billiards, 2nd hand ... 2.50 1.00

Times Summary of Events 1890 ... 1.00 0.50

Back Volumes of "Atalanta"

Boys' Own Annual, Girls' Own Annual, each ... 3.00 1.50

Back Volumes of Chatterbox ... 2.00 1.00

Fires, Fire Engines and Fire

Brigades ... 8.00 3.00

Colley's Hand Book of Practical

Telegraphy, 6th Edition ... 6.00 2.00

Page's Hand Book of Geology ... 3.00 1.50

Caricature History of the Georges

Illustrated ... 3.00 1.50

Jones' Crowns and Coronations

Dr. Lee's Dictionary of Anglism ... 8.00 2.00

Cassell's Book of Indoor Games

Treadell on Sound ... 3.50 1.50

Merchants' Polyglot Manual in

3 languages ... 3.50 1.00

Hand Book of Architectural Styles

profusely illustrated ... 3.00 1.50

Swaine's Essay on William

Blake ... 7.50 2.00

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**ON CHINESE CURIOS.**

Amoy and Canton are places which sit travellers and cargo dealers with the hideous idols, called "josses." These are manufactured wholly out of "brass," and "gilded." The orthodox or order as may be desired. I am sorry to be obliged to state that much of our business is a fraud, plausible and otherwise. The regulation joss is either a very fat, placid gentleman with a large green for collar or a dignified, virtuous female with a sufficient number of arms and hands. You observe your bedroom filled with images of all sort without any other explanation or cause, save a hired girl to shrivel on entering the apartment. But these styles didn't suit merchants who desired to astonish their folks at home, missionaries who wished to horrify heathen congregations with tales of vice and gore. So please these two classes of customers, Mongolian joss-maker with a keen eye for a good chance turns out an assortment of horrible beings, fearful to freeze the blood in any body or produce hysterics in a nervous, dyspeptic girl.

In this category come the men with the huge and ferocious fangs, the so-called "G. Hunger," who is only an everyday, half-stupor, opium smoker, and the "Snake God," probably is a phase of delirium tremens. Some of these belong to Chinese art. They are all "fakes" made for the markets of the West. The making is very simple. The man enters a "chase room," the common of the West, or rural mould, in, in these the way they

Josses carved from stone are rare, and these Great mandarin pay fabulous prices for them. Some are made from jade; those made of the pale green and light-blue shades of that precious mineral are much more valuable than the white or yellow or brown. Liu, the former Governor of Fermo, owns one about 8 inches high, which is said to be 15 centuries old, and to be worth \$10,000. Small ones of 1 to 2 inches high Canton seldom cost more than \$50. It is difficult to find anything like the refractor stone, so precious and is the chief reason for its high price. In Foochow they make many josses of stalactite and selenite of various colors. These are rather neat and are exceedingly cheap.

Now on for the next five years will be the golden opportunity for the collector to secure the finest specimens of swords. The market has never before contained and never will again such an assortment, as regards either beauty, economy, historic value, variety or workmanship.

hundred shops in the days of the shogunate of the 18th Century masdarina. Upon the sword the art can read. The smith learns to form geometric figures of the metals, and to form geometric patterns, the figures of flowers, fruits and leaves and the Chinese characters composed of quotations from the great poets and philosophers. Their skills in this field bordered on the marvelous. You can obtain superb weapons even from which in the brightest light seem made of metal mirrors. Put them in the sunlight so that to cast a reflection on a dark surface, and in illumination you will see in faint lines the pattern I have described. The effect is the same as that produced by the magic mirrors of Japan, but how is it done so one knows.

The appearance of this flood of weapons upon the market is due to an additional cause. Upon the ancient legend, every noble, high official of Japan was attended by a retinue of sword-bearers, just as the robber-barons of the middle ages were accompanied by steel-clad sword-bearers. In 1866, there were, it is estimated at least 400,000 "two-sworders" in Japan. The revolution of 1867 changed all this in a twinkling. Sword-wearing, except by the police and soldiers who had the ordinary European sword, was made a crime. The two-sworder lost his occupation, and his tools of trade were looked up as mementoes of the golden past.

But twenty years have come and gone since then, the Mikadato is an established emperor, and all hopes and desires of a return to the old feudal system have become mere echoes.

[illegible]

The Foochow carvings are famous in China and are found in every city and town. The simplest are baso and alto-reliefs upon irregular plaques placed on ordinary plates and clumsy vases. The figure of a "joss" (the conventional deity), a patron saint, a hero, demigod or dragon. Sometimes a deity, rarely, the artist is a good sculptor, and instead of an awkward, clumsy, crude turn of a very fair representation of a human being. On one occasion I managed to recognize whom an imagination stood for. The carvings of this class are very cheap, ranging from 15 cents upwards. The relief-portraits command anywhere from \$1 to \$2.

A second class are articles of domestic utility, paper-weights, ink-stands, joss-altars, and the like, pin-boxes, lamp-stands, and other articles. These are in simple geometrical forms, usually highly polished and decorated with floral designs, arabesque or serpentine work. They are very inexpensive, costing from 5 cents to one dollar.

A third class consists of statues and animal figures. The Dragon, the Dog of Happiness, the Heavenly Poodle, Buddha, Siva, the Goddess of Mercy, fishes, buffaloes and lions are the principal designs of both male and female buyers. In size they range from a mere toy half an inch high to handsome pieces of one or two feet square. There is a wide range of prices, a rough "dragonnet" bringing a few coppers, while a large and well executed Goddess of Mercy is quickly disposed of

enter from the well-chosen looks of the  
are worthy of a high-class artist. The  
dramatic pictures are not over costly. The  
framing is done in a simple and effective  
to \$25 a piece. The native art is  
is poorly-paid to get. He is satisfied with  
cents a day, while his apprentices are be-  
with twenty and even much less. They belong  
to a powerful guild which has a history of  
centuries and are as proud of their art as an  
is of his productions with the brush.

Of considerable interest are collections  
"cash." There are small coins of bronze, brass,  
copper or silver, ranging in intrinsic value from  
the one-twentieth of a cent to 25 cents.  
The oldest on record was coined about 2,300 B.  
Over 150,000 different kinds are preserved in  
collections. Some are superb examples of  
age, but most of them are very clumsy  
course. In this regard the East is far ahead  
of the West. The Chinese have a fine collection

collected a number of thousands of coins, and leaves to posterity a collection of thousands of coins. All he possesses is to confine his work to cash, the small or low value coins, and to brass and bronze whose value ranges from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of a cent. The value of the workmanship varies, but is usually very low. Their shape to-day is like that of European coins, with the exception that through the middle is a square hole through which the pieces are strung together. In the past, however, other forms were employed, including square, triangle, heart, ellipse, shield, sword and spear. The number of kinds is simply remarkable. They are referred to in literature as far back as 200 B.C. and I think that I have heard of dates as early as the Tsin dynasty, which began about 250 B.C. From the time of the Han to-day these useful little coins have been issued by every monarch, no monarch or king who was Emperor of the entire country or whether one of the petty principalities, and which from time to time the empire was broken up. There have been over 1,200 occupants of the various thrones, royal and imperial. In addition to these regular issues, if such they may be called, there have been special issues from time to time, and also special local issues. A wealthy merchant in Canton is said to have the finest collection of the kind, containing 35,000 specimens of different kinds. The cost increases as you get on in time. The cost of the coins of the Han dynasty at their nominal value. Those of the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries bring from one to three cents each. Those of the Han dynasty

from 205 to 300 A.D., bring hundreds of objects each when in fine preservation. These treasures are found in ancient tombs and in caves. Several hundreds were discovered in Anyang when digging a grave, when the laborers ran into an old tomb several feet below the surface of the soil. The coils lay in a neat row on the earthen floor, and were encased with a thin layer of malachite, that here **had** been changed by moisture into azurite. The coins were sold by the lucky coles in the twenty-four hours and are said to have brought a dollar apiece—an immense sum to men living for 12 cents a day! To succeed in such a line—cast, a person must be a fine Chinese scholar. The labor thereby was rewarded by the practice of collectors for doing in the pleasure of a large exhibit in the great east.

For more than a hundred generations, there has been a guild of artists in their population, the vines of Fokien whose life-work is the carving of the gnarled and interlaced roots of the tree into things of beauty—that is, beauty in the Celestial point of view. In the form of **the** Chinese point of view, in the form of **the** Iron and Gouching is a hardy plant that grows a firm hold on mother earth, its roots are **not** have no regular law of growth. Sometimes they develop very much as a beard sprouts from a chin; at others they separate, and move on parallel lines as if they were a lipless mouth. In general it may be said that they make

The tea-root carvings are seldom very costly, running from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Nine-tenths bring less than \$2 each. A horse, some set of a dozen can be purchased for \$3, which will decorate a drawing-room or be better than bric-a-brac many times more expensive. The figures are strong, durable and in danger of fracture by bridge or Ah Sin. On the side of their aesthetic value, they are of interest in showing the wonderful ingenuity and economy of our Chinese cousins.

PARIS, May 12th

colony in Siberia.

**ATHENS, May 17.**  
M. Tricoupsis has had a complete triumph at the elections; only seven adherents of Deliyannis have been elected.

**LONDON, May 17.**  
*The Times*, in an article on Persia, congratulates Lord Salisbury and the Persian Bank for averting the perils which would have been involved by the acceptance of the offer by Russia.

The NEWMARKET STAKES of £4,500, for 3  
 olds, distance one mile and two furlongs,  
 at Newmarket to-day resulted as follows  
 Prince Soltykoff's bl. c. Curio, by Thaur—  
 Light of Other Days, grt.....  
 Mr. H. Milner's bl. c. St. Angelo, by Clairvaux  
 or Galopina—Agresta, grt.....  
 Mr. Rose's b. c. St. Damien, by St. Simon  
 Distant Shore, grt.....  
 The *Morning Post* states that the gen-  
 eral elections will commence at the beginning  
 of July. The *Times*, however, believes that  
 will not take place until the end of the session.  
 May 1861  
 A circular has been issued by the Dis-  
 tinct Cambridge to district commanders, calling  
 them to report cases where publicans  
 refused to serve soldiers in uniform, with  
 view of refusing to renew their licences.  
 May 1861

**DYNAMITE OUTRAGE NEAR  
AMOI.**

A missionary at Kangbōe, a village a foot of Nan-tai-ho, in the sub-prefecture of Tzeng, gives the following account of a fatal one that is said to have occurred there on May 17.

We give the statement in the missionary's words:

"It is the first time I have to speak of opium in this obscure part of China, for before was this death-dealing chemical position known here. The village of Kas is situated on a branch of the sea running foot of Nan-tai-ho. Here every three days regular market is held, attended by some thousands of people from the surrounding hills and beyond the hills. In this market dynamite has been introduced by means of junk caravans from Hongkong, and as a consequence last week this wretched place had become a poor Christian was burned to death and his blood up in the market place at Kangbōe. This occurred at 10 a.m. on the 17th of the market day. The Christian, a married man 30 years of age, went to his shop to go living by the usual transactions of petty commerce, and was in the first floor, having a window behind him. Through this window a pot was thrown, which burst; burnt the pot was broken, and he fell backwards on his legs, and in the fall of his face (a very wound) without leaving any bullet holes. A bed which was in the room was burnt away by the shop opened wide, and the air down.

The man's neighbors did their utmost in the life of this victim of a cruel vengeance pouring medicines on his mortally wounded body and called the two priests who were in the village Father Philip and Father Lambert to the

The Mandarin of Hsiang-ling came yesterday and will hold a *poit mortem* examination tomorrow. Afterwards, Almighty God preserve our lives, for if the Chinese take to using such brutal measures to wreak their vengeance, I do not know where or when they will stop."

14th May, 1892.

Upon the expiration of the term of his office as the Tatar-General requested from the Throne permission to proceed to Peking, and present himself to the Emperor according to custom." Instead, however, of obtaining desired permission, orders have just come from him to remain at his post for another term of this post, which means five years further service.

The statement we made last week that grievances of all piece-goods dealers are in a most precarious state, is beyond doubt correct; another failure of a silk and piece-goods firm, very long standing has occurred in the city, & liabilities reported to reach nearly \$300,000.

The business of such dealers is generally connected with one another, and so serious

failure must bring several others in its train.

May 21st, 1895.

The much talked-of temple to be erected on the Foochow Arsenal in honor of its patrons, Messrs. Chen and Teo Tsung-Tsin, is now begun. We understand that it will be an enormous building.

Several Manchus tea buyers have arrived to make their annual purchases for the use of Imperial household and the officials of Peking. Money is sent down in advance and entrusted to a man whose head quarters are in Szechuan. A great variety of teas are taken, all of good quality, of course; and all specially prepared. A tea that corresponds to Pouchou is most largely taken, and amongst other kinds, Flowery Pekoe and Green tea. Price is no object, fabulous figures are paid for choicest quality, running up as high as 750 per picul. The orders, which are retailed in the different districts, are naturally sought after, a big profit attaching to the

We are informed that a couple of benevolent persons, as they style themselves, are going about the different tea districts exhorting the planters to pluck up their tea plants and grow sweet potatoes, or any other crops than the choise, as the present low prices and unsatisfiability of growing tea is a clear proof that the money of the *uang-yue* is being squandered, but to stop to the better. Before foreigners came to the port they lived in happiness and contentment; they had made money since, but it had been lost again, showing that the curse of heretofore on money made out of the trade. They should be warned in time before matters get worse; by doing away with the tea they may have a happy time of it and be free of the curse of the tea business of these good people. They were last week in the Palling district. Time is certainly well chosen by these men, even they may be, to recommend their countrymen to abandon tea growing. Everything is going in favour of their being listened to, but shall not be far wrong if we put them down as the emissaries of the *Herat*, and we think we should lead the foregoing will be of the nature of a bribe.

May 28th, 1881.

We understand that opium is to be extended and planted in many suitable places in this province. Several retired officials are investing money in the undertaking.

Tea cultivation is reported to be rapidly increasing in Figt, so much so that as many as two hundred acres, which have been planted some time, are now being picked. The yield is said to be so good and satisfactory that a few one hundred acres are to be planted. — *Ed.*

The courts of law, like the mills of God,

the thoroughness and definiteness with  
the Courts do their work, even after many  
we commend attention to the case of *C.*  
*varius* Concha on which the House has  
pronounced: a final judgment the other  
In its own real way this case is as intense  
as that of jandywe *varius* jandywe  
Dictum made laconic in fiction. Nay, *C.*  
*varius* Concha is the more extraordinary of  
the two: Had its history been embodied in  
novel the critics would have turned upon  
noses superciliously in genuine aristocratic  
have written it down as a shallow  
fellow write about things they do not  
stand certainly has could have happened  
What has happened in Concha *varius* Concha  
in this. This case has been in the Courts  
thirty-two years. It arose out of the pecc  
remains of Juan Jose Concha, who had tra  
largely and successfully in Peruvian serv  
He had married his cousin, Maria, and he h  
daughter, Adelinda. Left without fam  
mother, this poor girl was "best by a v  
relative, who attacked the will and car  
into Court, where it has since rema  
The situation was complicated. b  
circumstance that Don Juan was born in a  
lived in Peru made his will in England  
lived in France. This complication  
of a provision of "This law to be  
the property of the said and said in a  
division, and which, with the death of  
division and the death of the person  
saves of the deceased. For these reasons

lawyers have made ample use. The laws of two continents and several countries have been brought to bear in the excavation of the real rights and wrongs of the petty details round which the conflict has principally been ranged. *The Times*, which, on the subject, seems to have exclusive information of a character not usually within the ken of mortals, declares 'in an authoritative way that the case has employed "the lawyers of two worlds." We, whose knowledge is confined to the world in which we live, are at a loss to know in which of the other worlds the lawyers have been engaged on the Concha case. We are aware that ungrateful people who think meanly of lawyers will aver that there is only one other world in which lawyers are to be found; while traversing this proposition we do not propose to go into it because it is too deep. The main point is that, after elaborate investigations in Peru, trials in France, and seven different suits in this country, we have reached futility. It may be as the *Times* suggests, that the world was continued until the case was decided, but the world is finished. Who gets the money? The money?—oh, there's no money. It appears to have vanished at some earlier stage, for in the Lords the case of Concha versus Concha was heard in *forma pauperis*, which implies a declaration that the litigant is not worth five pounds. As we said at starting, the Courts do their work thoroughly.—*News of the World.*

TO LET

For One Year.

From 30th June, 1892 until 30th June, 1893.

**A HOUSE** IN HILL DISTRICT (Magadala Gap). It contains six (6) LARGE ROOMS has extensive and lofty BASEMENT, DRYING ROOM, and SERVANT'S QUARTERS.

**COOLIE HOUSES** separate from Main Building, TENNIS COURT, Water laid on to Kitchen and Bathrooms. One of the BEST HOUSES in the Colony.

For terms apply to

**MONTAGUE BEART,**

2. **Hongkong, 2nd June, 1862** 1862

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA**

**THE Steamship**  
**"ARRATOON APCAR."**  
 Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched from the above Ports, on **TUESDAY**, the 7th inst at Noon.  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, and June, 1902.

**PROFESSIONAL NOTICE**

**D**URING my temporary absence from HONGKONG my Dental Surgery will be **CLOSED.**

**DENTON E. PETERSON,**  
No. 9, Connaught House,  
Queen's Road

Hongkong, and June, 1892. 15

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**COMPETITION for Mr. SAEBOOM's CUP and SPOONS Next SATURDAY, 4th inst. Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Time 3 P.M.**

**ED. ROBINSON,**  
Hon. Secre

Hongkong, and June 18:2.

**F. Blackhead & Co.,**  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS  
and PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
No 11, Praya Central,  
(Opposite, Railway Station)

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION  
FOR  
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HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially man-  
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SPECIALLY SELECTED  
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Also

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HAMS and BACON.  
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET  
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory  
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EVERY KIND OF  
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Manufactured by the  
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**Creolin**

*by Parson*

Acknowledged by the scientific world as  
MOST EFFECTIVE DISINFECTANT,  
DEODORIZER and GERMICIDE.

Is neither poisonous nor caustic; may be  
used everywhere without the slightest apprehension  
of danger.

Hoagden, 6th March, 1922.



## Mails.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S**  
**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,**  
**CHINA AND JAPAN.**

"**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM**  
**HONGKONG, 1892.**

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

|                         |             |            |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>Empress of China</i> | Saturday... | June 18th. |
| <i>Empress of India</i> | Saturday... | July 9th.  |
| <i>Empress of Japan</i> | Saturday... | July 30th. |

**T**HE R. M. S.  
**"EMPRESS OF CHINA,"**  
 R. Archibald, Commander, sailing at Noon, on  
 SATURDAY, June 18th, 1892, with Her  
 Majesty's Mail, will proceed to KAN-SWU,  
 SHANGHAI, KOBE INLAND SEA and  
 YOKOHAMA.

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**

| TO  |  | One Way<br>Fares. | Prepaid<br>return. |           |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
|   |  |                   | 4<br>mos.          | 8<br>mos. |
| Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C. |  |                   |                    |           |
| Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.                 |  | 235               | 338                | 394       |
| Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Bang. Calcutta, India. |  |                   |                    |           |
| Winnipeg, Man., Alberta.                              |  | 255               | 363                | 447       |
| To Minneapolis, St. Paul.                             |  | 275               | 413                | 482       |

|                                |              |     |     |     |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Chicago, Ill.                  | Kansas City, |     |     |     |
| St. Louis, Mo.                 |              | 295 | 443 | 517 |
| Milwaukee, Wis.                |              |     |     |     |
| Detroit, Mich.                 | Cincinnati,  |     |     |     |
| Cleveland, Columbus, O.        |              |     |     |     |
| Hanilton, London, Toronto,     |              | 305 | 458 | 534 |
| Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.   |              |     |     |     |
| Kinston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-    |              |     |     |     |
| tréal, Quebec, Que.            |              |     |     |     |
| New York, Albany, Troy,        |              |     |     |     |
| Rochester, N.Y.                |              |     |     |     |
| Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,  | 316          | 465 | 543 |     |
| Pittsburg, Pa.                 |              |     |     |     |
| Washington, D. C., Boston,     |              |     |     |     |
| Mass., Portland, Me.           |              |     |     |     |
| Hallifax, N.S., St. John, N.B. |              |     |     |     |
| Liverpool and London via Li-   | 335          | 575 | 650 |     |
| verpool                        |              |     |     |     |
| Paris via Liverpool and Lon-   | 345          |     |     |     |
| don                            |              |     |     |     |
| Havre, via Liverpool           | 345          |     |     |     |
| Bremen                         | 345          |     |     |     |
| Hamburg                        | 345          |     |     |     |
|                                | 335          |     |     |     |

and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and

at other places, if desired on application.  
The Steamship will be quick to land and  
embark passengers.

**Return Tickets.**—Time limit for prepaid return  
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarking at Vancouver.

**Through Passage Tickets** granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

**Special rates** (first-class only) are granted to  
Commissioners, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European  
officials in China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

**CARGO.**—Through Bills of Lading—issued to  
Spain, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian  
and United States Ports.

**Consular Invoices** of Goods for United States  
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one  
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to  
the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General  
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific  
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Plans must be sent to this Company's Office  
with address in full by 5 p.m. on the  
day previous to sailing.

For further information

**E. HOLLOWAY,**  
General Agent  
Office, Pedder's Street.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1893

**(3)**

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND  
RAILROAD COMPANIES.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG, 1893.**

**(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)**

|                      |             |                |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| <i>Batavia</i> ..... | Saturday... | June 11th.     |
| <i>Slammer</i> ..... | Saturday... | July 2nd.      |
| <i>Slammer</i> ..... | Saturday... | July 23rd.     |
| <i>Arctia</i> .....  | Saturday... | August 13th.   |
| <i>Slammer</i> ..... | Saturday... | September 3rd. |

**AND THEREAFTER THE PERMANENT  
SERVICE OF THE COMPANY'S  
REGULAR STEAMERS.**

**THE Steamship**

**"BATAVIA."**

Captain HUI, sailing at Noon, on **SATURDAY**.

THE TACOMA, via KADE and YOKOHAMA.  
 Through bills of Lading, issued to Japan,  
 Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and  
 United States Ports.  
 Consignee Invoices of Goods for United States  
 Ports, should be in quadruplicate, and one  
 copy must be sent forward by the steamer to  
 the care of the General Agent, Northern Pacific  
 Railroad Tacoma, Wash.  
 Parcels must be sent to our Office with address  
 indicated in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to  
 sailing.  
 For further information as to Passage or  
 Freight, apply to our Agents.  
 DODWELL, CARROLL & Co.,  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, 21st May, 1892. [520]

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THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.  
 THE MIKE COAL is a  
 BITUMINOUS COAL

are pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Their merit is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages of this Coal:

1. **SAFETY**—Ship Owners, and Captains, who coal their vessels direct from the Undersigned.—

2. **FRESHNESS** of the coal.

3. **UNIFORMITY** of quality.

4. **FREEDOM** from Impurities.

5. **READINESS** to supply on any quantity per shortest notice, which despatch.

6. **LOWEST** of weight etc., etc.

**—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
General and Sole Agents,  
No. 20, N. Canal Street, Singapore.

**—** [Signature]

**—** [Signature]

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